

## S W O

SWOBER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown george with lousy swabbers tied. *Dryden.*  
Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and swabbers: playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked swabbers. *Swift.*

SWOLLEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.

SWOLN.

Unto his aid she hastily did draw  
Her dreadful beast, who, swollen with blood of late,  
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. 2y.*

When thus the gather'd forms of wretched love  
In my swollen bosom with long war had strove,  
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force  
Bore down whatever met its stronger courage;  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swollen to five. *Baker on Learning.*

SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.  
I swim with the tide, and the water was buoyant under me. *Dryden.*

TO SWOON. *v. n.* [ayrunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that swoons;  
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold now presently, and swim for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*

The most in years /swon'd first away for pain;  
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,  
That he could /swon when she was sick;  
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd  
On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seemed ready to /swon away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.  
To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.  
A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease swoop up an elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,  
And now at last you came to swoop it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.  
The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which swoops it in with the common grass. *Glanv. Scpf.*

SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?  
Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!  
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,  
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a swoop. *L'Estrange.*

TO SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,  
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;  
Oh that insulting word! I would have swoop'd  
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,  
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. f.* [sweord, Saxon; sweord, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out  
That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Each man took his sword, and slew all the males. *Gen.*  
Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a sword,  
which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Braune.*

2. Destruction by war.  
The sword without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.  
4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her sword bearer, do carry, *Hudibras.*  
For civil deed and military.

SWORDED. *adj.* [from sword.] Girt with a sword.  
The sworded seraphim  
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWORER. *n. f.* [from sword.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In contempt.  
A Roman sworder and banditto slave  
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

## S Y C

Cæsar will  
Unstate his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew  
Against a sworder. *Shakespeare.*

SWORDFISH. *n. f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

A swordfish snail him from the rest did funder,  
That in his throat him pricking softly under,  
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optic nerve of the swordfish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,  
That, like the swordfish in the whale, they fought;  
The combat only seem'd a civil war.

'Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryd.*  
SWORDBASS. *n. f.* A kind of fedge; glader. *Lincol.*  
SWORDBOOT. *n. f.* [sword and boot.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, swordknives with swordknives strive,  
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*  
SWORDLAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence  
Proceeded, and oppression, and swordlaw,  
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWORDMAN. *n. f.* [sword and man.] Soldier; fighting man.  
Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sure swordmen. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

At Lecca's house,  
Among your swordmen, where so many associates  
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson.*

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the swordmen. *Clarendon.*

SWORDBLAYER. *n. f.* [sword and play.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

These they called swordplayers, and this spectacle a sword-fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.  
How soon unfay  
What feign'd submission swore. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.  
What does else want credit, come to me,  
And I'll be sworn 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*

I am sworn brother, sweet,  
To grim necessity; and he and I  
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shak. Richard II.*

They that are mad against me, are sworn against me. *P. J.*  
He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his sworn enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,  
The nation all elects some patron-knight,  
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,  
And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.  
Air, water, earth,  
By fowl, fish, beast, was swum, was walk'd  
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.  
Her hand within her hair she wound,  
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addis.*

SWY. *adj.* [Properly *fib*, rib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandfater to me said be true,  
Siker I am very *swy* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

SYCAMINE. } *n. f.* A tree.  
SYCAMORE. }  
Sycamore is our acer majus, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of sycamore  
I saw your son. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this sycamine-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. *Lu. xvii. 6.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit.  
Go to yonder sycamore-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Waller's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;  
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SYCOPHANT. *n. f.* [συκοφαντης; sycophantis, Latin.] A flatterer; a parasite.

Accusing sycophants, of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming sycophants, because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possibility of event. *2*

## S Y L

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

TO SYCOPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from sycophant.] Flattering; parasitical.

TO SYCOPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from sycophant.] To play the flatterer. *Diff.*

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from syllable.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from syllabical.] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK. *adj.* [syllabique, French; from syllable.] Relating to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; syllaba, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard  
Each syllable that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*  
There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.  
Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any syllable of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time;  
And all our yesterday have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one syllable of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

TO SYLLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that syllable mens names  
On bushes and shores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and acids.

No syllabably made at the milking pail,  
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they lay in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt syllabab and froth, without any solidity. *Felton on the Classics.*

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; syllabus, French.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [συλλογισμός; syllogisme, French.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.

Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of logic, an apologue of Aëtop beyond a syllogism in Barbara. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and syllogisms? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from syllogistical.] In the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

TO SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [syllogize, French; συλλογιζω.] To reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of syllogizing.

Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to syllogize, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Baker.*

SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better silvan.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,  
A sylvan scene! and as the ranks ascend,  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## S Y M

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,  
Watch'd by the sylvan genius of the place. *Pope.*

SYLVAN. *n. f.* [sylvain, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.

When the sun begins to fling  
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring  
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown, that sylvan loves,  
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;  
To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SYMBOL. *n. f.* [symbole, French; σύμβολον; symbolum, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the symbol of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the symbol of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and symbols of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt symbols of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [symbolique, French; συμβολικός; from symbol.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.

By this inroad idolatry first crept in, men converting the symbolical use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such symbolical actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from symbolical.] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, symbolically intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It symbolically teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from symbolize.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intimated in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes rack'd beyond their symbolizations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [symboliser, French; from symbol.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to symbolize in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour symbolizeth with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth symbolize with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being symbolizing elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both symbolize in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Hewel.*

I affectedly symbolized in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *Morre.*

The soul is such, that it strangely symbolizes with the thing it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*

TO SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some symbolize the same from the mystery of its colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SYMMETRIAN. *n. f.* [from symmetry.] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact symmetrians would allow. *Stdney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from symmetry.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST. *n. f.* [from symmetry.] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact symmetrists have been blamed for being too true. *Watson's Architecture.*

SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [symmetria, French; σὺν μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be  
Examind, measure of all symmetry;  
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made  
Of harmony, he would at next have laid  
That harmony was free. *Donne.*

And in the symmetry of her parts is found  
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*